SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

5th Year

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LETTER FROM CHAIRMAN NGUYEN HUU THO

TO THE EDITORS OF SOUTH VIET NAM IN STRUGGLE

Dear brothers and sisters,

SOUTH VIET NAM IN STRUGGLE is bringing out its 100th issue, as the result of tireless efforts to meet the requirements of readers all over the five continents. I send you my greetings.

For these five years under the conditions of a fierce war and with every means available, *SOUTH VIET NAM IN STRUGGLE* has been battling to impart to its readers abroad all the views and lines of the Front, all aspects of the successful fight of our people. The paper has also been flaying and denouncing enemy manoeuvres while reflecting the support of the world for the just struggle of our people and establishing good relations with readers the world over.

I seize this opportunity to convey my congratulations to the editors, reporters, cadres, workers, printers, typists, distributors, messengers, etc. I also send my cordial salutations to the friendly readers far and near and express my thanks for their warm welcome to the paper and hope that they will keep sending more remarks and suggestions to *SOUTH VIET NAM IN STRUGGLE*.

May the editors keep up your effort to improve the quality, wording and lay-out of the paper, so as to meet the ever increasing requirements of the resistance and foreign readers.

I wish all of you greater success in the future.

June 1, 1971

Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee
of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

NGUYEN HUU THO

Letter from Editorial Board

A Sharp Weapon

Dear Readers,

UNDER revolutionary power in South Viet Nam the patriotic and democratic press has been ceaselessly developing. In the liberated zone there now exist :

Giai Phong *(Liberation) : central organ of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation ;*

South Viet Nam in Struggle *: central organ of the South Viet Nam NFL (in foreign languages) ;*

Quan Giai Phong *(Liberation Army) : organ of the People's Liberation Armed Forces ;*

Lien Minh *(Alliance) : organ of the Central Committee of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces ;*

Tien Phong *(Vanguard) : central organ of the People's Revolutionary Party ;*

Van Nghe Giai Phong *(Liberation Literature and Arts) : a periodical of the Association of Liberation Literature and Arts ;*

Giai Phong Press Agency *(GPA) : organ of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN ;*

Giai Phong Radio *(Liberation Radio) : voice of the RSVN PRG...*

Besides there are a dozen other publications by various ministries and departments of the PRG, by the army and liberation organizations. Each zone, each province has its own NFL paper apart from the bulletin issued by the provincial information service.

To get fresh news, photographs of topical interest and lively reportages, pressmen follow the PLAF to the frontline. Many of our colleagues have valiantly laid down their lives, and others distinguished themselves.

To serve our readers in war conditions, i.e. when the enemy are seeking to destroy all that is living on our land, we have to overcome countless difficulties with the protection and help of the population : lack

(Continued on page 6)

A base retaliatory move against the press

THE Thieu – Ky – Khiem administration has recently expelled American journalist Don Luce on the grounds that he had written articles "harmful to South Viet Nam's security."

Don Luce had been in South Viet Nam since 1958 as an "agricultural expert" with the USOM, but he later associated himself with war dissenters.

In July 1970, together with a number of American representatives, Don Luce denounced the inhuman "tiger cages" system of the US quislings in Poulo Condor prison which they had seen with their own eyes.

On January 9, 1971, Don Luce wrote a letter revealing the US government's financing construction of new "tiger cages" in Poulo Condor prison.

On May 19, 1961, at a press conference in Geneva, Don Luce again denounced US aggressors' savage torturing of prisoners with evidence he had collected. He also bared the Nixon administration's supply of torture instruments and beefing up of the police force in areas under Saigon control.

What the US quislings alleged as "harmful to South Viet Nam's security" was only a minor part of the bitter truth of the aggressive war in South Viet Nam exposed by Don Luce.

The expulsion of Don Luce constituted a base retaliatory move of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem, a manoeuvre to gag the press strongly critical of their abominable crimes.

Saigon "presidential election," a big swindle

"SOUTH Viet Nam looks like a vamped-up sinking boat steered by unfaithful helmsmen with no popular backing. A strong wind will wreck it." Such a pessimistic statement of Nguyen Cao Ky on April 1971 was meaningful by the very fact that it was uttered by the "Vice-President of the Republic."

Next October the administration will stage a "presidential election" farce which will be "democratic," "free," "fair," "national" and so on.

However, an election can only be truly fair, free and democratic when the country is independent, the people enjoy freedom and the administration is their authentic representative.

Now, what kind of popular consultation is the "presidential election" in Saigon? Is there any genuine freedom and democracy when vicious horses in the same stable of the USA fight each other?

Everybody knows that Thieu-Ky and their bosses are obdurately stepping up and prolonging their bloody aggressive war. Having met with heavy setbacks in South Viet Nam and strong opposition from public opinion in the world and in the United States, the Nixon administration has been compelled to gradually bring US troops home. But there

still remain in South Viet Nam nearly 350,000 American and satellite troops (twice as many as in French Indochina formerly) together with over 670,000 regular troops and 215,000 policemen of the Saigon regime.

Such a considerable force of the US imperialists stationed on about 170,000 square kilometres has been committing no end of crimes against the South Vietnamese people. Explosive and toxic chemicals have been dumped on every village so much so that G. Kolko, a professor of history at the New York University, had to testify before the American Congress on January 20-21, 1970 that: "The United States has made South Viet Nam a sea of fire, turning an entire nation into a target. It destroys villages, slaughter all those who are in the way, uproots families, and shatters a whole society." Not only has the US "crack army" been attacking civilians with bombs and shells or indulging in mass murders like at Son My, Kong H'Ring, Ba Lang An... but it has also introduced into South Viet Nam towns a corrupt, licentious and hooliganish way of life, thus disrupting the people's minds and tearing the fabric of social life.

In the areas still under US-Saigon occupation, concentration camps and "strategic hamlets" have been set up to pen up and control the population. In the disputed areas (between the liberated and occupied zones) a "kill all, destroy all, burn all" policy has been frantically carried out. No wonder that the Western press has described all South Viet Nam as "a gigantic prison, a hell on earth, where most savage methods have been used against men."

How can an "election" there be free? This is not to mention that the majority of the South Vietnamese, who live in the liberated areas of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, have no truck with any poll held by the quisling administration.

Not only freedom but also democracy has been wrested from the population in the controlled areas. Prisons are crammed with "opponents to the regime." Thieu himself has threatened that "if the presidential election brings to power a man really to negotiate with the Communists I am sure that the army will overthrow him." (*AFP*, January 14, 1971). As a matter of fact, the administration has arrested "well-off" people like Truong Dinh Dzu (a runner-up of Thieu) and "Congressmen" with parliamentary immunities like Tran Ngoc Chau. To purge their dissenters and pitchfork their accomplices is a standard procedure of the power-drunk Thieu-Ky-Khiem.

More blatantly still, the Saigon administration has been trampling underfoot the laws it had itself enacted. On July 28, 1968, US Senator S. Young described the Saigon "Constitution" as a "scrap of paper without any value, a travesty of freedom, democracy and justice."

All the provisions in the Constitution about freedom of the press (art. 12), statute of political parties (art. 9) have been flouted. Thieu openly seizes the newspapers which tell the truth and suppresses the articles which are not to his liking. The *Tia Sang* (Morning News) alone has been banned 123 times since March 1970, its offices smashed by bombs, and its editors arrested... The puppet Ministry of Interior does its best to limit the number of political parties by compelling each of them to give it the names of 5,000 members from 10 constituencies (which the parties opposed to Thieu cannot do).

The anti-democratic character is best seen in the draft-bill on the "election of the president and vice-president" for 1971-1975 (passed by the House on December 28, 1970 and by the Senate on March 19, 1971). This law comprises 8 chapters and 50 articles. Article 10 stipulates that "the candidate to the presidency and vice-presidency must be presented by at least 40 congressmen or 100 provincial councillors." Article 21 stipulates that "each ticket must deposit into the State Treasury 2 million piastres which will not be refunded if it does not get 20 percent of the votes." As Chief Executive, Thieu has admitted when tabling this draft law that the citizen has been deprived of his right to be elected as provided for by the constitution, because the direct ballot to elect the president has become an indirect one, the people voting after their representatives."

The anti-democratic character of the election having been recognized by Thieu himself, his inviting in of foreign delegations as observers will be a mere comedy. In a society with no shred of freedom or democracy, the "elected" president and vice-president are in fact chosen by the Americans and formally returned by cooked elections.

The 1967 presidential election has provided unquestionable evidence of this. Mai Tho Truyen (on the same ticket as Tran Van Huong in 1967) disclosed in a press conference that since the Ngo Dinh Diem regime fraud has been a daily routine. The reverse side of the election is everybody's guess (*Reuter*, October 2, 1968). British Labour MP Mikardo also observed that the election was rigged because most people did not trust its results (*Reuter*, September 6, 1967). More cynically still, Thieu-Ky gave each armyman two voting papers, so that in many places there were "more ballots than electors." Thieu-Ky were elected in 1968 not because they had won the majority of votes but because they had got more votes than their rivals, polling no more than 34 per cent while only 60 per cent of the electors had gone to the polls under duress.

Those facts constituted smarting slaps in the faces of those who have been striving to prettify their coming "election," or rather their farce to hide US wire-pulling. Wrote *Duoc Nha Nam* in its issue of September 3, 1970, "Willy nilly one has to recognize that the United States has a decisive say and that no political force can stand on its feet against its will."

Nguyen Cao Ky himself, the victim of the 1967 "forced marriage," has also sounded a warning that "the United States should not interfere. If it helps impose upon the South Vietnamese people an American placeman we will never get a staunch and able leader in South Viet Nam." (*AFP*, April 24, 1971).

However, it is crystal clear that "the tail cannot wag the dog." For Nixon at present, like for Johson in the past, the Saigon administration continues to be a straw man dressed in US nylon. US State Secretary Rogers has also owned that the United States wants to avoid all interference—actual or supposed—to prop a candidate or a party but that is not an easy matter (*AFP*, April 23, 1971). For his part, in a press conference of April 16, 1971, Nixon made it known that "so long as the South Viet Nam (Saigon—*Ed.*) army is not strong enough to cope with the subversive communists (the Liberation Armed Forces—*Ed.*) there will remain American troops in [South] Viet Nam."

Like his predecessors, Nixon keeps throwing his lot in with the decadent Saigon administration. That is a blunder, and the heaviest blunder is that "if the United States is not the author, it is the accomplice of the many governments in South Viet Nam which do not represent anybody, it is also the sponsor of the many fraudulent elections to shore up a regime completely out of touch with the masses." (*Thoi Dai Moi*—New Era, August 4, 1967).

From Diem-Nhu to Thieu-Ky-Khiem, all of them have been but stooges without popular support. US Senator McGovern was right in saying on May 28, 1969 that the United States had foolishly committed American prestige to a political (Saigon—*Ed.*) regime which is rotten and does not represent anybody for it has no popular support. Therefore, whoever the president chosen by the United States at the coming October "election" the Saigon administration remains "a dirty stable whose stink is felt wherever one is." This administration "cannot last even one day" but for US dollars and weapons.

TRUONG HA BAC

(A Buddhist student from Can Tho)

A Brawl between Bandits

EVERY time an election is held in Saigon a quarrel breaks out between the US agents.

In these last few days one has been witnessing the following phenomenon: when Thieu abuses Ky or brags about a military victory, immediately the following day Ky comes to the same spot to abuse Thieu and blame his American bosses.

The presidential election is still four months away yet the brawl is noisy.

Formerly when Ky was still in control, he pressured the Saigon National Assembly into passing a bill investing the President with full powers while giving a secondary role to the vice-president, determined as he was to worm his way into the Presidency. Unfortunately for him, he was compelled by his masters to run on the same ticket as Nguyen Van Thieu.

Since then he has been overshadowed by the latter who has used everything in his power to send him to Nha Trang angling or betting in cockfights. Of late, in an attempt to secure the Presidency in the forthcoming election, Thieu has brought pressure to bear on the rubber-stamp Assembly to sanction a fascist law, appointed one of his men at the head of the "election commission," replaced 18 provincial chiefs, ordered his understrappers to blackmail and assassinate MPs of the "opposition," seized or fined a lot of newspapers, barnstormed the country to glorify the "services" he had rendered to the country during his administration. He also blasted Ky as a "sponger and vilifier of the regime" (*Doc Lap*, April 29, 1971). Brazenly enough, Thieu egged on his "protégés" in the "National Assembly" to sign a petition supporting him and bribed the "MPs" into asking him to "sacrifice himself" and run for another "term of office" for the "good of the nation."

To prove that he is not a junior partner, Ky turned to account the debacle of Nguyen Van Thieu in Operation "Lam Son 719" with vitriolic criticisms of the move. He held Thieu responsible for its failure and denounced him as incompetent to conduct "state" affairs; he compared the Saigon (Thieu—*Ed.*) regime to a showy but rotten boat, whose helmsman—*Ed.*) is disloyal and dishonest and which is likely to go to the bottom in any storm."

To furbish his image, Nguyen Cao Ky has ever since changed his tone. Instead of ballyhooing a "March on the North," he said that "invasion of North Viet Nam by armed forces is not possible." Inveighing against Thieu's utterance that "military victory can be won," Ky stated that Thieu has "squandered the blood of his soldiers for political purposes and even to grow rich." He admitted that there was "no identity of views" between Thieu and him and declared that he would not run for President on the same slate as Thieu and would not ask the latter for co-operation in the forthcoming election.

Opinion in Saigon calls this a bandits' brawl on a light boat drifting on a rough sea.

Obviously the race for the "Presidency" is coming to the final stage. Of course the denouement of the "contention for a bone" will depend on the US, for who pays the piper calls the tune.

N.N.N.

THE PRG CONDEMNS THE US ACTS OF DESTRUCTION IN THE ANGKOR

THE Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued on May 26, 1971 a statement against US - Saigon - Phnom Penh acts of destruction in the Angkor area.

It said: "The South Vietnamese people, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam wholeheartedly support the May 19 statement of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, severely condemn the US imperialists' and their Phnom Penh, Saigon and Bangkok agents' bombing, strafing and looting of the Angkor Temple, and firmly demand that they stop immediately their war of aggression and destruction against Cambodia. The US aggressors and their henchmen must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising from their criminal acts."

"The Angkor Temple is a great work of art and a product of most ingenious and creative labour," it pointed out, "vestige of the most splendid and oldest civilization of the Khmer people, the common pride of the Khmer people, as well as of the Indochinese peoples and the world as a whole. It is a priceless contribution to universal culture."

"In seriously damaging the Angkor Temple," the statement continued, "the US imperialists and their henchmen have themselves laid bare their extremely cruel and reactionary nature as a gang of invaders and traitors in their losing and stalemated position. Such acts and other bloody crimes of the US imperialists and their henchmen are strongly condemned by world opinion and will certainly be duly punished by the Khmer people."

A Short Saigon Who's Who

NGUYEN VAN THIEU

Short life story:

— Name: **Nguyen Van Thieu.**

— When born: April 5, 1923.

— Where born: Tri Thuy village, My Tuong district, Ninh Thuan province.

Past record:

From 1948 to 1954:

— In 1948: attended the Dalat Military School (of the French).

— In 1949: participated in the Western Cochinchina Operation.

Attended the Coetquidan Infantry School (France).

— In 1952: took part in the Hung Yen Operation.

— In 1954: took part in Operation Atlante.

Since 1954:

— In 1957: attended the Commanding and Staff,

Officers' School in Fort,

Deavenworth (U.S.A.).

— In 1959: attended the Joint-Commanding Plan School in Okinawa (of the US).

— In 1960: attended a course on modern weapons' concept in Fort Bliss.

— General Chief of Staff of the Republic of Viet Nam Army.

— Minister of Defence.

— **present position:** President of the Republic of Viet Nam.

What Thieu has said?

"Today in South Viet Nam, before the entire people at home and the whole world, I solemnly confirm that the 1954 Geneva Agreements are no longer valid. They are but a scrap of paper." (July 20, 1965).

"Those who stand for immediate peace are but henchmen of the communists. I request you to use your ballots in the forthcoming presidential election to eliminate them."

Speech in Vinh Binh, January 16, 1971.

"Six years in the highest office are enough. If I must run for a second term, the people must understand that this will be a sacrifice on my part."

AFP — Saigon, January 18, 1971.

What has been said about Thieu?

Everybody agrees that the Thieu Government has no real ties with broad masses of the countrymen and citizens, it has not been supported by "genuine" nationalists, and surely Thieu has never had any mass support.

The Baltimore Sun — June 2, 1969.

The Thieu cabinet is a new betrayal towards the Vietnamese people. Saigon has not built democracy, it is maintaining a ruling junta.

The New York Times — UPI, November 10, 1967.

Three-fourths of the sensible people in Saigon are pining away in prison. Thieu wants everybody to think and do everything in his way.

Speech of Truong Dinh Dzu's daughter — AP, July 29, 1968.

"The Thieu-Ky regime does not represent the broad masses of the people and is repressing democratic freedoms."

Message of the *American Traders' Movement* to Nixon in March 1969.

A number of Americans regard South Viet Nam's sovereignty ballyhooed by Thieu as luxury. The fighting Buddhists still hate the Thieu regime. The latter has been sharply criticized for having arbitrarily arrested those standing for peace, closed down newspapers and helped a small number of war supporters grow rich.

The Los Angeles Times — June 1, 1969.

"Thieu is precisely the personification of the most anti-revolutionary, traitorous and rotten elements. People now surely will not let Thieu remain in safety in his presidential seat."

Radio Hue — April 3, 1966 in the drive for secession of the 1st Army Corps area.

From South Viet Nam, Nguyen Van Thieu has uttered a warlike cry like the roar of a lion being stuck.

USIS — October 24, 1968.

Thieu and his staunchest supporters regard peace as a major danger.

Reuter — Nov, 15, 1968.

"As Head of State or Chairman of the National Leadership Council, Thieu has handed Viet Nam's destiny to the Americans and the latter can land any number of troops and occupy any place they like."

Radio Hue — April 3, 1966 in the drive for secession of the 1st Army Corps area.

"The Thieu-Ky butchers have only made promises to take care of their interests and strengthen their personal power. These dishonest people are still smearing the country by converting our nation into a satellite of a foreign country."

Committee of Struggle for the Revolution in Hue — 1966.

Those heading the puppet administration and puppet army in South Viet Nam are but obedient agents of the US.

Hestor, *US Army Brigadier General — AP*, November 3, 1968.

The Thieu administration is not the least worthy of being a government. To call it a rotten and tyrannical regime is already too flattering for it, because if we describe it as rotten that means it was formerly wholesome and if we term it tyrannical, that means that to some extent it controls the people, a thing beyond its ability. This regime has only one talent which is to devastate, a talent borrowed from us (the US—*Ed.*)

US magazine *The New York* — February 1, 1969.

A large number of political leaders in South Viet Nam held that the Thieu government at present was much weakened, narrow, stupid and rotten.

The Baltimore Sun — June 2, 1969.

The Saigon administration, from the president to the vice-president, is but corrupt tyrants. Their national assemly is a garbage can. In the past week, people in the US almost commonly called President Thieu a tin horn ruler.

Douglas Robinson
The International Herald Tribune — November 11, 1968.

"Thieu has proved himself a cunning person who deceives his bosses and betrays his friends."

Nguyen Cao Ky

"Thieu is a general heading a ring of opium racketeers."

L'Evenement, July 1968.

Another Setback of the Pacification Program

SIGNIFICANT GAIN IN U MINH

IN early December 1970, the US and Saigon command launched Operation "U Minh," one of long duration and unprecedented cruelty in the war history of South Viet Nam.

U Minh, about 140 miles to the southwest of Saigon, is well known for its peaty soil, complex network of arroyos and canals and extensive, hardly accessible jungle. But, first of all, it owes its fame to most glorious traditions as a resistance base.

The enemy had submitted U Minh to uninterrupted strikes, especially since 1968. They shrank from no brutal method to occupy and pacify the region. Embarking on a deeper pacification move in December last year, they started a large-scale sweep lasting over four months. It involved all the 21st Division, the 9th Armoured Regiment, several commando battalions and no less than ten river units of the Saigon army as well as South Korean mercenaries, and American artillery, warships and aircraft, B-52s included. They also used toxic chemical agents in concentrated doses unseen in previous actions. They even resorted to bombs and bullets with inflammable charges, or ignited fires with fuel projected from warships or aeroplanes. Whole portions of jungle were burnt down, cultivated plots devastated, entire population centres reduced to ashes, families massacred to the last of their seven or eight members. With the "burn all, destroy all, kill all" tactics, the US-Saigon command wanted to strengthen their grip on the area, restore their grass-roots organs of power and bring pressure to bear on the local revolutionary bases.

Instead of bending the fighting spirit of the population, the enemy's atrocities fanned it to a head. They and their armed forces organized resistance in coordination with those of the neighbouring localities. From the very beginning they hit hard at the raiders. 124 men of a battalion of the 32th Regiment were knocked down between the 2nd and the 6th of December, and several garrisons and pacification detachments wiped out. On the Huyen Su canal the enemy suffered the losses of 2 companies and 5 ships, and in the Xeo Ro canal area, of a number of helicopters. Elsewhere they also met with equally tough opposition.

The armed forces and people of U Minh violently got at the adverse regular forces and pacification brigades, more particularly at their command-ing posts. In the onslaught on the staging base of the campaign on December 4, they put out of action 430 men, including 100 US technical specialists and South Koreans. The CP of the naval unit, the CPs of the Saigon combined militia detachments, 3rd Regiment and river unit were destroyed wholesale. All told, 12 US and puppet CPs of battalion-sized and larger units, over 20 staging bases for infantry, artillery, naval US and river forces along with many military subsectors and garrisons were either blotted out or seriously damaged. The badly battered regulars failed to provide effective cover to the pacification forces—the militia and civil guards — who received the most devastating blows.

Supported by liberation regional troops, the population staged simultaneous uprisings. They captured more than 500 agents of the puppet administration, disbanded 1,500 civil guards and erased 100 "strategic hamlets." As a result, the morale of the occupying forces in the U Minh region dropped to a new low. Individually or collectively (among companies and battalions) soldiers rebelled against their commanders. On the appeal of the NFL, more than 1,000 went over to the people's side.

In 130 days the armed forces and people of U Minh stood up to hard trials, upheld their initiative and counter-attacked the enemy on land and river communications, in their own staging bases and CPs. They intensified guerilla warfare to back large-unit actions by liberation regional forces. Each plot of land, each river or canal portion was a site of fierce fighting. **7,500** adverse troops were put out of action (including a number of American technicians and South Korean mercenaries), **4** battalions, **4** river units and **20** companies of the Saigon army severely mauled. In addition, **60** helicopters and airplanes were shot down, **120** ships and river craft set afire or sunk, **30** military vehicles and **40** artillery pieces wrecked. It was these heavy losses which forced the general commanding the 21st Division to announce the end of the operation.

Clearly, the fielding of a sizable number of regular forces have proved unable to push up pacification activities in the U Minh region. Abrams's and Thieu's pronouncements about the "fine results of the pacification program" and their "secure" posture in Western Nam Bo were unsubstantiated boasts.

THANH HONG

A Guerillas' Dispute

HER checkered neckerchief on her shoulder, Nam fretted and fumed: "What's a man! I'll bring up the matter to the village militia command."

Her attitude set tongues waging:

"Her bean crop has been injured by some buffalo, I suppose!"

"The damage must be serious!"

Old B, who lived on the roadside, went out for an enquiry. He just saw Nam passing by:

"Have your beans or sesame been ruined by a buffalo?"

As Nam replied negatively, Old Hai went on to ask: "Someone has felled your bamboo trees then?"

"Neither," she said.

First Economic Conference

PRG PRESIDENT HUYNH TAN PHAT OUTLINES POLICY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN FREE ZONE

IN May 1971 the first all-South Viet Nam Economic and Financial Conference was convened by the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the RSVN PRG.

The Conference was attended by PRG President Huynh Tan Phat, Justice Minister Truong Nhu Tang and Vice-Minister Le Van Tha, Information and Culture Minister Luu Huu Phuoc and Vice-Minister Lu Phuong.

Economy and Finance Vice-Minister Nguyen Van Trien read a report on last year's economic and financial situation. He underlined the tremendous achievements of the South Vietnamese people on the economic and financial front under the leadership of the NFL and PRG and gave a lucid analysis of the reactionary economic and financial policy of the US quislings geared to their "Vietnamization." An all-sided and clear-cut outline of the future orientation and tasks in economy and finance was also defined in the speech.

Taking the floor after the Economy and Finance Vice-Minister's report and speeches by other speakers, President Huynh Tan Phat said: "On the basis of reports regularly received from Revolutionary People's Committees at various levels and from the Economy and Finance Ministry, the Council of Government highly values the South Vietnamese people's economic and financial accomplishments and successful fight against the US colonialist economic and financial policy and building of South Viet Nam's revolutionary, national and democratic economy and finance."

"In economic and financial affairs," the President added, "the Revolutionary People's Committees at various levels and economic and financial cadres must go by the principle of relying first on our own strength. They must build in a record time a solid economic and financial machinery, which can ensure to the maximum on-the-spot logistics and make an active contribution to the strengthening of the revolutionary rear base. On the other hand, they must care for the people's welfare; agricultural production—especially of food and foodstuffs — must be considered the fundamental task, while an all-round economic development must be gradually undertaken in view of an independent and sovereign economy. Economy and financial construction must keep pace with other branches of activity and with combat in the whole of South Viet Nam."

In conclusion, President Huynh Tan Phat reminded the Revolutionary People's Committees and Economy and Finance Ministry of the necessity "to commend in time good cadres and good deeds to stimulate the enthusiasm of the entire people and further push up production."

"Well... What has made you so cross?" the old man insisted.

"What a lazybones that man is!" He did not even take the trouble to go and fetch one himself, and when I brought home one, he just took it," the woman whined.

"And who is he, and what did he take from you?" enquired her folk.

"Ba C took away my mine!"

As the crowd was still not quite clear, she continued: "A few days ago, the village militia command called a meeting and launched a drive for ways to keep M.113 off our hamlet." It cited the example of Ba H, from L.G. village, who had blown up an armoured carrier by himself. Frightened, the Yankees never dare to show their faces again."

Nam was thrilled by the story. She went to the militia CP and asked for a mine.

One morning, hearing that a column of M.113 starting from H.N. would pass on the road, she trapped her mine and went home, to wait for the results. But to her disappointment one, two then three vehicles roared past, but no explosion.

"Was the bomb a dud one or did the armoured cars drive off the trap," she wondered. But 200 or 300 metres farther from it a thundering detonation raised a cloud of dust and columns of smoke. The enemy peppered the bushes nearby with bullets for a while then tugged a damaged vehicle away.

Nam felt frustrated. No sooner had the enemy convoy disappeared then she ran straight to the emplacement of her mine to see only that it had been removed.

She was determined to find out who had done it. After an investigation throughout the hamlet, it transpired that Ba, her neighbour, had transferred her mine to the spot where the M.113 had just been wrecked.

The row she kicked up led to nothing so she decided to take up the case to the militia command, as old Hai and the other people were unable to settle the dispute.

She came home at sunset, her face brightened up. To the questions of her neighbour, she replied:

"Everything's OK."

"What do you meant by everything's OK?" they asked.

The guerilla command had reached this decision:

Nam who had taken pains to get the mine had all the GI casualties on board the vehicle recorded "on her account," while Ba who blew up the M.113 had it to "his credit." Both of them were cited "Valiant Fighters," a verdict to everyone's liking!

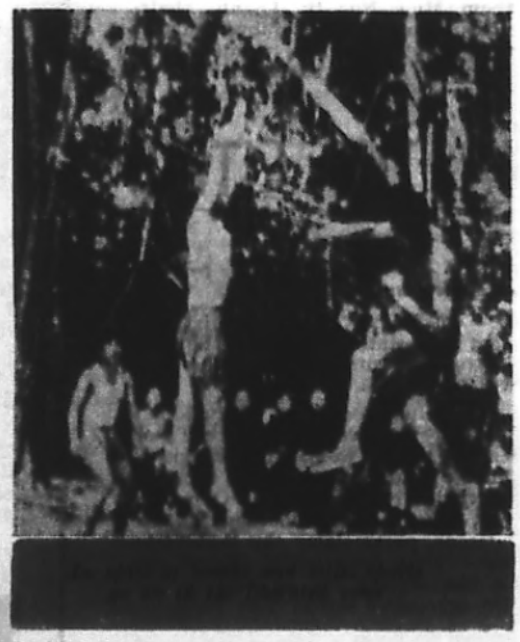
(from the magazine **Quan Giai Phong** — Liberation Army)

IN OUR LIBERATED ZONE

— On the 81st birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh and the 2nd anniversary of the formation of the RSVN PRG, the **Revolutionary People's Youth Union and the Liberation Youth Federation** have summed up the all-South Viet Nam movement for "five voluntary to achieve four firsts and defeat the Yanks."

In the last 20 months, tens of thousands of youths have enthusiastically erected "combat" hamlets and villages, cut millions of spikes, dug more than 200,000 ditches with booby-traps, built 150,000 fighting emplacements; together with guerillas, they have encircled and levelled hundreds of enemy posts. 40,000 youngsters of the Ca Mau liberated area have volunteered for searching dud bombs and shells with which to manufacture weapons. In 1970 alone, the youth in Western Nam Bo free zone helped the local population under US-Saigon yoke dismantle 700 strategic hamlets and "resettlement" centres.

On the production front, the Western Nam Bo youth helped expand the area under cultivation by scores of thousands of hectares; 300,000 hectares have been grown with two crops yearly instead of one; 70,000 hectares of fallow land have been reclaimed and 13,000 hectares of milpas newly put under cultivation.



Hundreds of outstanding units and tens of thousands of meritorious individuals have emerged from the movement for "five voluntary to achieve four firsts and defeat the Yanks." Tens of thousands of young men and girls have been admitted to the Liberation Youth Federation.

— In mid-May 1971, the **Can Tho Revolutionary People's Committee** called a conference to sum up the 1970-71 production drive and discuss the orientation and measures to achieve an "anti-US bumper crop" in 1971-72. In the wake of the meeting, the Revolutionary People's Committees and NFL Committees of various districts held a rally of leading cadres and mobilized technicians, urging them to help the villages and hamlets prepare the coming crop season.

— Translating into deeds their resolve to bring in an "anti-US bumper crop," **the youths of Thoi Binh and Dam Doi districts,** Ca Mau province, have dug 1,000 kilometers of irrigation and draining canals for aluminous fields and built 10 kilometers of dykes against salt water.

— The **Liberation Peasants' Association** in Ninh Thuan province has recently launched among the highland population a movement for milpa clearing. The "mutual aid" drive has been given a powerful impulse for the peasants to assist one another in completing farm work in time. Anh Dung district has doubled its number of mutual-aid teams compared with last year, which include 90 percent of the district's manpower. Bac Ai district counts 40 such teams in excess of last year's figure.

The self-defence units and guerillas of the two above-mentioned districts have stepped up their training and inspection. They have made more than 10,000 spikes, built a large number of new shelters and booby-trap ditches to prevent enemy incursions and protect the 1971 farm work.

Saigon workers' protest

— On May 24, 400 workers at the Nha Be Shell depot went on strike against unwarranted sacking.

Formerly, over 400 door-keepers of US offices in Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh had carried out a hunger-strike in front of the US Military Police in Saigon to protest against their American bosses' overbearing behaviour toward Vietnamese workers.

Activities of the "People's Front for Peace"

Lately, the "People's Front for Peace" was set up in Saigon, Hue, Can Tho, Vinh Long, Tra Vinh and many other towns. In Hue, right after its founding the Front organized social work teams to give medical examination, distribute medicines, open literacy classes, train nurses... The Front's stand is to join hands with the people and resolutely militate for the withdrawal of US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam.

Jungle law

On the morning of May 27, the Saigon people gathered in front of the Military Court of the Third Military Region to protest the illegal "trial" of 21 Saigon students.

The authorities called in the police and arrested sixty people, among them Mme Ngo Ba Thanh, chairman of the Women's Movement for the Right To Live, and Huynh Lien, a woman bonze.

IN THE CITIES

Self - immolation in protest against the war

— On May 25, one Buddhist student immolated himself by burning in Hue to protest the US aggressive war in Viet Nam.

— Earlier, on May 9 (Buddha's birthday anniversary) bonze Thich Chon The and woman bonze Nguyen Thi Co had also made the sacrifice of their lives for peace. Over the past days, tens of thousands of Hue citizens, particularly the Buddhists, have time and again turned out in the streets for an end to the US aggressive war in Viet Nam.

Gagging of public opinion

— From May 19 to 28, the Thieu clique ordered the seizure and banning of 19 Saigon newspapers for having reflected part of the people's aspirations for peace and of the realities on the corrupt regime of its administration. This was bared by the *Tin Dien* (Post Despatch) as follows: "The masses are gagged and forbidden to say what they think" or "The masses have withheld their support from the Second Republic (theThieu-Ky-Khiem regime — *Ed.*)"

Protest against the harsh prison regime

— At Long An, hundreds of people demonstrated before the seat of the provincial administration against the harsh prison regime and for the right to visit their relatives in jail and the release of prisoners. The protestors urged the authorities to immediately set free 200 people illegally arrested, the US troops to withdraw home and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem to resign.

Opposition against the US-Saigon obscurantist education and culture

— The Secretary General of the Thua Thien - Hue Association of Private Teachers has raised his voice against the US-Saigon obscurantist education as "it only trains clerks or mercenaries (for US-Saigon rule)."

A Sharp Weapon

(Continued from page 1)

of paper and printing facilities, even of security indispensable for printing work. It often happens that for the same issue, we have to use paper of different sizes and of varied colours. Sometimes we have to resort to a cyclostyle or simply suspend publication. For safety's sake, we house our machines in underground shelters, all letter cases being neatly kept in a knapsack.

*As the theatres of operations are far apart from one another, distribution requires a lot of stamina, courage and self-sacrificing spirit. Out of the press our newspapers go on river boats, xe tho's *, horse or elephant back, or carried away by "liaison fighters." Many of these have fallen on strategic arteries, hit by enemy fire, their backs still loaded with bundles of newspapers.*

In Saigon and other occupied cities of South Viet Nam, braving repression and terror, journalists worthy of their profession have been waging a courageous battle against the American aggressors and their henchmen. Challenging censorship, they denounce US war crimes and aggression, condemn Nixon's Vietnamization of the war, back the protest of students, Buddhists, women, workers and people of other walks of life for peace, better living conditions and democratic freedoms.

Those achievements of the patriotic and democratic press have contributed to the tremendous successes of the South Vietnamese people's resistance to American aggression, for national salvation. They have thrown light on the position and role of the "pen-fighters" in the people's front against US imperialism and its valets.

The development of the patriotic and democratic press spells out the requirement of the revolutionary masses in newspapers, a necessary mental food for them. To know the enemy's intentions, the situation at home and abroad, newspaper reading is indispensable. To learn and popularize production and combat experience, one also needs the help of newspapers. The press has indeed become a guide, a propagandist and an agitator for the revolutionary masses, just as one of their weapons in their confrontation with the enemy.

A close relationship therefore exists between pressmen and the people. Our countrymen in the liberated zone pay as much attention to the newspapers as to production and the fighting. They house in their own homes members of editorial boards and printing machines. They help ensure their supply, carry newsprint, ink and press, and, more particularly, give a helping hand in distribution. Those living in the occupied areas send us all that we need and pass on our newspapers to one another. So the cause of the patriotic and democratic press is also that of the masses who cherish, and take care of, it.

Printing papers in the liberated areas

Dear Readers,

THE US imperialists are exerting every effort to realize "Vietnamization" which boils down to prolonging a cruel and bloody war of aggression with untold crimes against the South Vietnamese people. In urban centres they are enforcing most drastic press regulations to conceal the truth from the public. Daily papers and periodicals are subjected to no end of seizures, fines and hindrances of all kinds in distribution, newspaper offices to bomb attacks, and editors-in-chief to imprisonment. All journalists are brutalized who dare speak out the truth about the rottenness of the Saigon regime or voice the cherished aspirations of the population for an end to the war, for the withdrawal of all American troops and the formation of a government without Thieu, Ky and Khiem with a view to serious negotiations with the PRG. The intentions and deeds of the Americans pose a gravest threat to pressmen in the occupied zone where repression and terror is being used to turn the press into a tool of aggression.

In face of such a situation there is no other alternative for honest pressmen than to join hands with the people against the US aggressors. History has shown that short of true independence there can be no genuine freedom of the press. And the most active way to struggle for the righteous cause of the press is to resist US aggression together with the population.

In its fierce fight against American aggression, the patriotic and democratic press in South Viet Nam has constantly enlisted the backing and assistance of its progressive counterpart in the world. So has **South Viet Nam in Struggle,** *mouthpiece of the NFL, to which criticisms and suggestions have constantly been addressed. On the occasion of the appearance of our 100th issue, we wish to express our deep appreciation of, and sincere gratitude for, this support and help of our colleagues and readers across the world.*

We also seize upon this opportunity to call on our friends to join hands with us and help public opinion make a clear difference between right and wrong, lay bare the true nature of the US aggressors, and uphold the just cause and the certainly victorious fight of the South Vietnamese people.

At a time when American imperialism is mustering a sizeable part of its strength and modern means for a "war against the truth" to distort hard facts and mislead public opinion, throwing light on right and wrong constitutes one of the consequential contents of the world press's support to our people's fight for national salvation. It is our earnest hope that you will read and make it possible for others to read publications of the National Front for Liberation and the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government, particularly **South Viet Nam in Struggle.** *That is a way to back our press and people in their resistance to the chieftain of world imperialism, the enemy of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.*

In hard war conditions like these, our voice meets with so many obstacles to reach public opinion in the outside world. We hope that our colleagues in all countries, through their papers and wavelengths, will help relay that voice of indignation, of justice, of a fighting and victorious people so that the truth may radiate everywhere and light dissipate the darkness with which psywar activists attempt to blindfold opinion in all continents.

The US imperialists' intentions and acts are extremely cruel and vicious. But our pens are sharp and command wonderful strength. We will get the upper hand of the US imperialists and their henchmen on the political and ideological front; their psywar will be defeated.

South Viet Nam, June 6, 1971

SOUTH VIET NAM IN STRUGGLE

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* push bicycles so converted as to carry heavy loads.

IN BRIEF

— Recently, in Budapest over 5,000 Hungarians attended a grand meeting of solidarity with Viet Nam and in Berlin (GDR), German intellectuals and young pioneers collected over 500,000 marks for the Vietnamese.

— On the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's birth anniversary, Senator Maria Elena Carrera, Chairman of the Chile-Viet Nam Institute of Culture and Friendship, extolling President's activities in a solemn commemorative meeting held on May 19 in Santiago, said: "We've to do much more to support the Vietnamese people's battle for independence and freedom."

— On May 21, a hundred of thousands of Australian students demonstrated in front of Parliament in Canberra, picketed some of the Central offices in protest against the policy of the US aggressive war in Viet Nam and the Australian rulers.

— On May 20, a delegation of 76 representatives of the various parties, various peace, trade-union and students organizations and American residents from Great Britain called on the delegations of the DRVN Government and of the RSVN PRG to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam to express solidarity with the Viet Nam's struggle against US aggression. After that a petition was handed to the US Embassy in Paris demanding the withdrawal within this year of all US troops from South Viet Nam.

— An Indochinese Week of Culture and Information was organized from May 17 to 22 in Switzerland by the *Aid Viet Nam Committee* of the Swiss Sanitary Centre, in various forms, exhibition, sit-ins on Indochina's history, film shows, performances, etc.

— The First Congress of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen held in Aden from May 1 to 24, passed a resolution expressing their total support for the legitimate resistance of the three Indochinese peoples against US aggression.

— On May 27, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden Torsten Nelsson stated that 3,000,000 Kronors worth of medicines and medical instruments would be sent to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation by the Sweden Government.

RSVN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

MME Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam, paid a visit from May 18 to 24 to Yugoslavia at the invitation of its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mirko Tepavac.

She was accompanied by Dinh Ba Thi, RSVN Ambassador to Hungary.

President J.B. Tito and M. Ribicic, President of the Federal Executive Council, G. Vlanov, Vice-President of the Federal Assembly, M. Pavicevic, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, received Minister Nguyen Thi Binh on May 21.

A joint communique was issued after the talks between the two Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

It said: "The two sides strongly condemned US intensification and expansion of the war to Indochina and underlined the necessity of an immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of US troops and troops of US satellite countries from South Viet Nam and other Indochinese countries to let the peoples of Indochina freely shape their destiny, without foreign interference. They also demanded the US to put an end to its encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Yugoslav side regarded the proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam set forth by its representative at the Paris Conference as a logical, realistic and constructive basis for a political settlement of the Viet Nam issue and reaffirmed its full support to them. The two sides held that the setting of a reasonable deadline for the total withdrawal of US troops and troops of US satellite countries from South Viet Nam would create conditions for the progress of the negotiations in Paris, that a sound solution to the South Viet Nam issue must be found in the formation of a people's provisional government of broad coalition conforming to the aspirations of the South Viet Nam people and standing for independence, peace, neutrality and democracy.

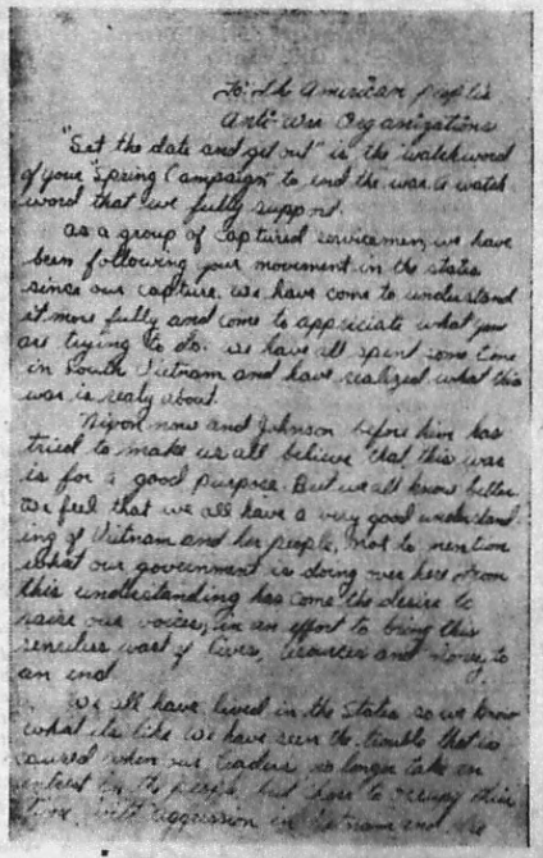
Both sides were gratified at the successes of, and expressed full support for, the struggle of the Indochinese peoples for freedom and self-determination.

They agreed to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level between the Republic of South Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

Who Suffers?

Editor's Note — *We have received a photocopy of the letter of the captured GI John A. Young who denounced the US war of aggression in Viet Nam and supported the* SPRING OFFENSIVE *in the USA.*

It reads as follows:



To the American people's Anti-War Organizations

"Set the date and get out" is the watchword of your "Spring Campaign" to end the war. A watchword that we fully support.

As a group of captured servicemen, we have been following your movement in the states since our capture. We have come to understand it more fully and come to appreciate what you are trying to do. We have all spent some time in South Vietnam and have realized what this war is realy about.

Nixon now and Johnson before him has tried to make us all believe that this war is for a good purpose. But we all know better. We feel that we all have a very good understanding of Vietnam and her people, not to mention what our government is doing over here. From this undertanding has come the desire to raise our voices, in an effort to bring this senseless waste of lives, resources and money to an end.

We all have lived in the States so we know what it's like. We have seen the trouble that is caused when our leaders no longer take an interest in the people, but chose to occupy their time with aggression in Viet Nam and elsewhere. They listen to their big monopoly friends instead of the genuine spirit of America.

We all know who wants this war to continue. The big monopolies and businessmen who make fat profits from military contracts. Companies such as Boeing Aircraf who supplies the air force with those big beautiful expensive B.52s, Dow Chemical who makes that new improved napalm, Colt Arms who produces those fast firing, fast killing M-16 rifles and many, many more the list of companies is endless, but so is the war!

Who suffers? Viet Nam of course, who has to endure the brunt of modern military technology as well as the downright cruel and medieval methods our military employs.

America too! In order for Nixon to carry out his war, behind our backs, he has to use many schemes and manoeuvres. He and his policy sows division between different races as well as different social strata. He has to spend so much on the war and the rotten Saigon regime, that millions of people suffer at home, suffer from unemployement, poverty, inflation, increases in taxes and so on. Our society keeps going down hill and our people step into an "I don't give a damn" attitude.

We have seen it all and in conclusion we say, "the strength of this movement of the American people and the rest of the people in the world who join with you is the basis to end the war." Remember, when you march, to discuss with your fellow Americans to get a better understanding of the war.

Remember to have a good understanding of the situation so that you won't be swayed by Nixon's manoeuvres of deception, division and repression. You have our full support, support to end this war "Now!" Not next year or next month but "Now!" March in the spirit of brotherhood, equality, peace and freedom, march for the spirit of America! Always keep in mind that the only way to save the lives of Americans in Viet Nam and to bring all us captured GI's home is to "Withdraw all US troops and get out now!"

Sincerely,

On behalf of the captured American Servicemen against the war in Viet Nam.

JOHN A. YOUNG

SP/4 RA 16769512 US

Army Special Forces

Captured GI John A. Young and the photo-copy of his letter

United States In Brief

• Thousands of people in Austin demonstrated on May 22 before Texas University, on the occasion of the ceremony to hand a library of Johnson to Nixon, in protest against the two successive US presidents' obdurate prolonging of the aggressive war in Viet Nam.

On May 21, students in Kent University also staged a demonstration against the Indochina war. On May 23, a 27,000-strong anti-war parade broke out in Bloomington.

• The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, the American Young Men's Association have issued a joint statement, and passed a resolution demanding immediate repatriation of US troops.

• In face of the American people's vigorous protest the US tribunal in New Heaven had to declare on May 25 that Bobby Seale, President of the Black Panther Party, still detained by them was non-guilty.

• At a recent parade in Austin, Viet Nam veterans broke through a police encirclement and threw down their medals before the local authorities.

On May 15, 6 officers at Fort Bragg base held an anti-war demonstration. Later 28 other officers of the same base and Pope air base signed a petition pressing for the pull-out of all GIs from South Viet Nam by the end of 1971.

• The Oregon Senate passed on May 21 a bill allowing the state's citizens to refuse service in Viet Nam because the war there had not been declared by the US Congress. A similar bill is being rammed through the Illinois legislature by a majority of its members.

• Senators Gaylors Nelson and John Tunney have submitted to the US Congress two petitions urging the amendment of the law on compulsory military service, and urging the Pentagon not to dispatch American youths to Indochina after December 31, 1971.

• 13 Democratic Congressmen published on May 25 a statement urging the US Supreme Court to declare that the Viet Nam war violated the US Constitution and demanding termination of this illegal war within 60 days.

• A. Harriman, former US head delegate at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, and Charles Yost, former US ambassador to the UNO, Senator Robert McClory, retired General David Shoup, and University Professors G. Lewis and R. Falk... have called on Nixon to fix an early deadline for US troop withdrawal from South Viet Nam.

• Former US Vice-President H. Humphrey, Congressman Roual Riegle and former Congressmen McCarthy, Charles Goodell and Allard Lowenstein have jointly called for united actions to defeat Nixon in the 1972 presidential election if he stood for it.

• Republican Senator Paul McCloskey declared that if Nixon refused to stop the Indochina war, he would try to get Republican nomination for President. He would probably "set up a third Party" to oppose Nixon's policies at present violently opposed by Americans from almost all walks of life.

WORLD CHRISTIANS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH FIGHTING INDOCHINA

AN International Assembly of Christians in Solidarity with the Peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia was held in Paris from May 21 to 23, reports from the French capital said.

It gathered nearly 200 representatives of the Christian movement in 17 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, including representatives of "Catholicism and Nation," an organization of the Vietnamese Catholics in France and a number of Cambodian Christians and Buddhists.

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, Head of the RSVN PRG delegation to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, had cordial talks with many representatives.

A report on Indochina was submitted at the opening session by Claude Bourdet, editor of the magazine *Témoignages Chrétiens*, who recalled the war acts of the US and its henchmen in Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam in more than a year past. He highlighted the aggressors' failure and exposed their specious arguments and absurd claims at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

Delegates from the US and other countries made it clear that the basis for the growing anti-war movement in the world was a better realization of the sinister character of the schemes and acts of the Nixon administration on the one hand, and of the legitimate position of the Governments of the DRVN and the RSVN regarding the settlement of the Viet Nam issue, on the other.

The representatives of Viet Nam, Cambodia, America and other countries made speeches against the crimes of US aggressors against Christians and said that the feeling against US war in Indochina was running high in all Christian organizations the world over.

The assembly, at its May 23 general session, endorsed with unaninity a resolution voicing support of Christians everywhere in the world for the struggle of the Indochinese peoples for national independence. The resolution acclaimed the "People's Peace Treaty" reached among various student organizations of the USA and North and South Viet Nam in December 1970, and appealed to all Christians and Church leaders to militate for these primary conditions for the restoration of a genuine peace in Indochina, fixing by the US government of a deadline for the withdrawal of all US and satellite troops from the Indochina peninsula, recognition by the US of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, withdrawal of US support from the present unpopular regime in South Viet Nam, and an end to the US aggression and intervention in Cambodia and Laos and to all encroachments on the security and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The meeting also decided to set up a Christians' Permanent International Committee in Solidarity with Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia with representatives from all participating countries.

NIXON'S ETHICS

ON June 1, 1971, US President Nixon resorted to his old trick — the televised press conference.

The French AFP had this to say about the show: "Nixon brought no new element... On Viet Nam he reiterated the several months old US stance." (AFP, Paris June 2, 1971).

To put it in clearer terms, the US President persisted in not announcing a time-limit for the withdrawal of all US troops from South Viet Nam, and in laying preposterous conditions for US total troop pull-out, namely the progress of the puppet army and the release of all US captured militarymen.

It is obvious that Nixon is sticking to his guns and clinging to the rotten puppet clique as a mainstay for US continued domination under a neo-colonialist form through his "Vietnamization" program which UPI on June 4, 1971 described as "useless." Moreover he was making political capital out of the agonies of captured militarymen's families to placate public opinion in the United States and pass the buck on to the opposite camp.

In his TV press conference, the White House boss went to the length of condemning all wars as "immoral." He had the cheek to say: "My mother, my grand-mother on my mother's side were Quakers,... and very strongly disproved of my entering World War II."

If Nixon's participation in World War II, a just war against fascism, was disproved of by his mother and his grand-mother, what would they have said, if they were still alive, of Nixon's conduct of an aggressive war? From a purely humanitarian point of view, theirs command our respect. But Nixon has proved no worthy offspring of theirs. As the Number Two man under Eisenhower, he already made a trip to Viet Nam to give some encouragement to the French troops of aggression right on the battlefield. He emerged as one of the staunchest supporters of the US aggression against Korea, of a plan to use US atomic bombs at Dien Bien Phu, and of US intervention in Viet Nam after the Geneva Accords, which visited so many sufferings on the peoples of Viet Nam and Korea.

After Nixon entered the White House, the US war of aggression in Viet Nam has only been gaining in atrocity. Under him, US troops have been piling up more and more crimes, and the tonnage of US bombs dropped on South Viet Nam equalled 200 Hiroshima A-bombs (up to August 1970 only).

Has he been putting into practice his moralities by trying to crush the Vietnamese people's just struggle and by intensively using bombs, shells, hardware, toxic chemicals and poisonous gases?

His harvest however has been reverses in the battlefield, a vigorous opposition throughout the world and stiff resistance from the US progressives. Unable to elude the popular demand for a total US troop withdrawal pressed for by the Vietnamese, American and world peoples, he has resorted to a stratagem: a pull-out of GIs so phased as to have the war indefinitely prolonged. Nixon's figure-juggling has caused Roman C. Pucinski, a representative of his own Republican Party, to say that the White House was engaged in a barbarous play with figures (UPI, May 7, 1971).

Nixon is author of a doctrine bearing his name: US dollars and weapons are to be used and US strategists are in command, but the colours of corpses in the battlefield must be those of the native population.

Nixon has recklessly enlarged the war to the whole of Indochina and turned this part of the world into the hottest furnace at present, where his Guam doctrine is to be applied.

He shed some crocodile tears and pretended to share the agonies of families having their members captured in Viet Nam: posing as a President with a mind turned to the people, he was in fact performing the greatest confidence trick in US history.

If Nixon does share the pains of US captured militarymen's families, the only thing he should do is to withdraw all US troops in accordance with the proposal put forward by the RSVN PRG in the Kleber Hall. In prolonging and expanding the war of aggression, Nixon has only contributed to lengthen the list of US war dead and GIs captured.

Nixon said wars were immoral, but he called the war protesters "vandals," "hoodlums," and "law-breakers," and squandered 1,200,000 dollars on his campaign of terror against the Spring Offensive (UPI, May 18, 1971), in which campaign his troops savagely cracked down upon the demonstrators and arrested at random over 10,000.

The ethics expounded by Nixon at his June 1 press conference are: in external affairs, those of Despot Neron and Butcher Calley; and in home affairs, those of Joe McCarthy and the FBI boss Edgar Hoover.

T.V.X.

Mexican-Americans stage a demonstration in Los Angeles against the US aggressive war in Indochina and racial discrimination

SOUTH VIET NAM — CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION